UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/51/6 (Prog. 10)
23 May 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-first session

PROPOSED MEDIUM-TERM PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 1998-2001

Programme 10. Environment

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
Programme 10.	Environment	10.1 - 10.32	2
Subprogrammes:			
10.1	Sustainable management and use of natural resources	10.5 - 10.11	2
10.2	Sustainable production and consumption	10.12 - 10.16	4
10.3	A better environment for human health and well-being	10.17 - 10.20	5
10.4	Handling globalization and the environment	10.21 - 10.24	6
10.5	Global and regional servicing and support	10.25 - 10.32	7

96-12936 (E) 290596 310596

/...

10.1 The overall orientation of the programme, which is under the responsibility of UNEP, is to provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.

10.2 The broad approach to be followed by UNEP will focus primarily on developing and promoting assessments, analysing and advising on policy options and assisting in the formulation of management strategies.

10.3 The mandate of the programme emanates from General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, which established the Governing Council of UNEP, the Environment Secretariat and the Environment Fund. Responsibility for inter-agency coordination in the field of environment was assigned by the General Assembly in its resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 to the Administrative Committee on Coordination with specific reporting responsibilities to UNEP. Furthermore, chapter 38, paragraphs 21-23 and 31-34, of Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in June 1992 and endorsed by the Assembly in its resolution 47/191 of 22 December 1992, extended and reinforced the mandate of UNEP.

10.4 It is expected that by the end of the period covered by the plan, the programme will have accomplished the following:

(a) Provided, through periodic assessments and scientific forecasts, effective support to intergovernmental decision-making and promoted the creation of international and regional consensus on the main environmental threats and responses;

(b) Enhanced environmentally sound management of resources through international and regional arrangements;

(c) Through policy options and advice, assisted Governments, multilateral organizations and others in incorporating the environmental dimension into the sustainable development process and in strengthening environmental protection;

(d) Increased public awareness and attained greater capacity for environmental management and effective national, regional and international responses to the threats of environmental degradation;

(e) Achieved more effective coordination of environmental matters within the United Nations system.

Subprogramme 10.1 Sustainable management and use of natural resources

10.5 The subprogramme, which is coordinated by the Executive Coordinator, Natural Resources, in the Programme Division, will focus on the following areas: freshwater, coastal and marine resources, biological resources and land resources.

10.6 An estimated one third of the world's population will suffer from chronic water shortage by the year 2025 owing to increasing demand for drinking water

caused by growing population, decreasing quality of water resulting from pollution and the rising needs of expanding industries and agriculture. The shortage will be felt in particular by people in arid areas and by rapidly growing coastal populations and megacities. The increasing water scarcity, combined with its deteriorating quality, will have far-reaching global impacts on human health, socio-economic development potential of affected countries, freshwater and marine resources, and biodiversity, and may cause international conflicts over water rights. Pollution of freshwater is escalating throughout the world, affecting in many places the quality of drinking water and the integrity of freshwater and coastal marine ecosystems. The freshwater hydrological cycles are inseparably linked with marine systems and the problems besetting river basins have a profound impact on the coastal and marine environment. Pollution from land-based sources is currently the most imminent problem affecting the aquatic biological resources and biodiversity.

10.7 The objectives in the area of freshwater, coastal and marine resources are to strengthen internationally coordinated action to alleviate common global problems assailing water resources, especially the Global Programme of Action to Protect the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities; expand areas covered by regional seas conventions and action plans to river basins draining into them; redesign action plans with focus on integrated management of river basins and coastal zones; connect existing action plans for the management of river basins, lakes and marine areas into organically linked management units; promote freshwater protection and amalgamation methodologies, including recycling, in order to enhance available water resources, in particular in arid areas; and ensure that integrated management of watersheds, lakes and marine areas is based on scientifically sound, realistic and policy-relevant assessments.

10.8 The accelerating loss of biological diversity is undermining sustainable development opportunities worldwide, eroding genes, species and ecosystems that constitute important resources and support systems for human well-being. The challenge is to identify the real socio-economic causes and impacts of changes in biodiversity and to develop strategic means to use the components of biological diversity in ways that do not lead to their long-term decline, while contributing to increasing production functions that underpin human progress.

10.9 The objectives in the area of biological resources are to promote and support the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and provide institutional servicing to the Convention and other biodiversity-related conventions; develop policy instruments for integrated management of biological resources, including aspects of biosafety in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity; promote and support regional and subregional programmes for the protection of biological resources, including transboundary ecosystems; strengthen the capacity of Governments to formulate national environmental legislation and to prepare projects for submission to GEF for financing biodiversity country studies and action plans; and promote the formulation and implementation of strategies for the protection and sustainable use of marine and freshwater ecosystems and their living resources.

10.10 Dryland degradation is an urgent environmental problem, global in scope, placing some 1 billion people in 110 countries at risk, mainly in developing regions. An estimated one third of the Earth's surface comprises drylands, of

which three quarters have suffered some land degradation. Land degradation also occurs in the more humid climatic zones. The causes of land degradation are complex: they include the impacts of drought and flooding; unsustainable agricultural, forestry and urban expansion policies; population and poverty pressures; unfavourable land-tenure rights; underevaluation of land resources and pricing failures; and numerous other social and economic processes.

10.11 The objectives in the area of land resources are to improve policy-relevant assessment of drylands degradation; strengthen international policy support to the development of national, subregional and regional action programmes; increase global awareness of dryland and desertification issues; support the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa; and assist in preparation of projects for submission for GEF financing in land degradation related to the GEF focal areas.

Subprogramme 10.2 Sustainable production and consumption

10.12 The subprogramme, which is coordinated by the Executive Coordinator, Sustainable Production and Consumption, in the Programme Division, will focus on the following areas: cleaner production; environmental impact of energy utilization; and environmentally sustainable production and consumption patterns.

10.13 Current trends in population growth and industrialization cause increased accumulation of wastes and pollutants and the unsustainable use of natural resources. If sustainable development is to be achieved, production processes, products and services have to be oriented towards new patterns, in order both to alleviate environmental stress and to achieve more efficient industrial productivity. This will require the development and use of new policy and management tools in both Government and industry, as well as the development and use of environmentally sound technologies, with a focus on cleaner and safer technologies that prevent pollution and use raw materials efficiently.

10.14 In the area of production, the objectives are to assess global and regional trends in industry production patterns and identify policies and strategies for cleaner production; provide better access to information on cleaner production technologies for developing countries and countries in transition; build international consensus on issues of sustainable production patterns and responses to them; support and catalyse national, subregional and regional clean production centres; assist in developing national and local capabilities to prepare for and respond to technological accidents; and provide effective servicing to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal.

10.15 Energy is a major component of economic development. Its production and consumption, however, have major short- and long-term impacts on the environment. Government and industry should therefore intensify efforts to formulate sustainable energy policies and develop technologies for production and use of energy in an economically efficient and environmentally sound manner.

The objectives in this area are to expand dissemination of information on energy-efficient technologies and the impact of energy use on the environment; promote consensus-building among suppliers and consumers of energy at the global and regional level on environmentally sound energy policies; assist with preparation of projects on mitigating or eliminating adverse impacts of climate change for GEF financing; and provide effective institutional support to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

10.16 The major cause of the continued deterioration of the global environment is the unsustainable pattern of consumption and production, in particular in industrialized countries, which aggravates poverty and inequities. Measures to be undertaken at the international level for the protection and enhancement of the environment must take fully into account the current imbalances in the global patterns of consumption and production. Special attention should be paid to the demand for natural resources generated by unsustainable consumption and to the efficient use of those resources consistent with the goal of minimizing depletion and reducing pollution. The objectives in this area are to: contribute to the understanding of the relationship between production and consumption; promote dialogue among developed countries on environmentally sustainable production and consumption patterns; and promote information exchange on sustainable production and consumption systems.

Subprogramme 10.3 A better environment for human health and well-being

10.17 The objectives of the subprogramme, which is coordinated by the Executive Coordinator, Human Health and Well-Being, in the Programme Division, will focus on the following areas: reduced impact of toxic chemicals and waste; improved environmental management practices in urban areas; and mitigating the effects of environmental change and environmental emergencies.

10.18 Increasing amounts of toxic chemicals and hazardous wastes threaten the environment and human health, while many countries lack the necessary information, resources and expertise to ensure environmentally sound management of chemicals and waste. The objectives are to facilitate access to data on chemicals needed to assess, reduce and manage health and environmental risks; monitor and assess global trends and impacts of hazardous wastes; formulate guidelines on environmentally appropriate options for hazardous waste management; promote the preparation and implementation of an international legally binding instrument on prior informed consent for hazardous chemicals in international trade; and foster the development of a global instrument on persistent organic pollutants.

10.19 A growing proportion of the world's population lives in urban areas where social and environmental conditions are deteriorating rapidly. Continued deterioration of urban environments will not only impair the health and welfare of the populations but also reduce the capacity of large urban centres to sustain their role as engines for economic growth. The objectives in this area are to assess the effects of environmental pollution in urban areas and their impact on human health and well-being; promote innovative strategies for improving urban environmental planning and management through the Sustainable Cities Programme and the implementation of local versions of Agenda 21; and

facilitate the transfer of environmentally sound technologies to address the management of sewage, solid waste and freshwater resources for urban areas.

10.20 Most human populations are at risk from environmental change. This ranges from global change, such as depletion of the ozone layer, to exposure to harmful agents in the domestic environment. In addition, environmental accidents and emergencies occur with increasing frequency, placing natural and human habitats under acute stress. There is also an urgent need to assess the extent and severity of newly emerging threats and to investigate ways of anticipating environmental emergencies, as well as to derive more creative non-judicial mechanisms required for the avoidance of environmental disputes, especially in the area of shared use of natural resources. The objectives in this area are to develop response strategies for environmental threats and emergencies, and to mitigate the effects of environmental change and emergencies.

Subprogramme 10.4 Handling globalization and the environment

10.21 The subprogramme, which is coordinated by the Executive Coordinator, Globalization, in the Programme Division, will focus on the following areas: trade and environment, environmental economics and environmental law.

10.22 The globalization of trade, monetary and fiscal policies, capital markets and investment patterns is reshaping economic structures, factors of production, economies of scale and other considerations. Simultaneously, national and international responses to accelerating environmental degradation continue to strengthen. International consensus exists on the need to ensure that structural changes under way in the international economic order integrate ecological realities and environmental policy priorities. Considerable empirical, economic, legal and environmental assessment challenges remain, however, in delineating the ecological implications of economic globalization. The objectives in this area are to strengthen environmental assessment of international economic policies; improve environmental macro- and micro-economic analysis of the effectiveness and benefit/costs of environmental policies; and clarify relationships between international, regional and national environmental legislation, and international and regional trade agreements.

10.23 The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development recommended the integration of ecological factors into economic priorities as a prerequisite to sustainable development. Since the Conference, progress has been made to define links between the symptoms of environmental degradation and underlying pricing failures and other economic causes. However, the gap between conceptual analysis and practical application of environmental economics remains wide. Considerable methodological and technical challenges remain: defining the degree of environmental problems; choosing appropriate economic tools; identifying specific needs of individual countries; internalizing environmental externalities; adjusting market prices to reflect environmental factors; increasing the effectiveness of environmental impact assessment; linking environmental valuation with economic instruments; building technical and information capacity, in particular in developing and transitional economy countries; and using environmental economic tools effectively in environmental and economic planning. The objectives in this area are to develop further and

facilitate application of environmental economic tools, including valuation, natural resource accounting and environmental impact assessments, and to mobilize resources to support environmentally sound development.

10.24 Environmental change affects the global commons and, owing to globalization, impacts of environmental deterioration occur far from the original sources of change. To respond to the deterioration of the global and regional commons and to regulate environmental change worldwide, international and national laws have evolved as an essential tool for the management of the environment at national and international levels. The expanded environmental agenda has increased the need for further enhanced and more efficient legal and institutional regimes to meet the requirements of integrating environment and development. The objectives in this area are to provide a legal framework for facilitating the implementation of Agenda 21, in particular the further development of international environmental law aiming at sustainable development; and further strengthen UNEP technical legal and institutional assistance for development and implementation of environmental law, including national environmental legislation.

Subprogramme 10.5 Global and regional servicing and support

10.25 The subprogramme, which is under the responsibility of the Division of Policy and External Relations, the Division of Environmental Information and Assessment and the regional offices, will focus on global environment assessment; information for decision-making and action planning; environmental information services; public awareness, education and outreach to major groups; and support to regional and subregional cooperation.

10.26 UNEP addresses the need to keep under review the state of the world's environment and provide early warning of environmental threats. This is done through the preparation of and support to the production of global and regional state of the environment assessments, which include consideration of socio-economic driving forces and interactions. The objective is to improve access to information for decision-making and enhance developing countries' capabilities to use the information.

10.27 Scientific research is necessary to understand the functioning of natural systems, which ultimately determine the carrying capacity of the Earth and the ecological basis of sustainable development. A coordinated international scientific effort is necessary to address the critical linkages in the biosphere. This effort should involve local expertise and be conducted, whenever possible, by multidisciplinary teams from regional networks and/or research. The objective therefore is to promote targeted scientific and policy-relevant research in critical environmental areas, with special emphasis on climate, biodiversity, water and land degradation.

10.28 The gap in the availability, quality, coherence, standardization and accessibility to environmental data between the developed and the developing countries has been increasing, seriously impairing the capacities of the developing countries to make informed decisions concerning the sustainable utilization of natural resources. There is, in addition, a general lack of capacity, in particular in developing countries and countries with economies in

transition, for the efficient cross-sectoral handling of data, for their transformation into useful information on cumulative environmental impacts and for their dissemination to national and regional users. The objective is therefore to strengthen the existing national and international mechanisms of information processing and exchange, and of related technical assistance, in order to ensure effective and equitable availability of information generated at the local, provincial, national and international levels, subject to national sovereignty and relevant intellectual property rights.

10.29 There is a need to ensure that the world community has unfettered and coordinated access to UNEP information resources, as well as to environmental information in general. In that context, it is necessary for UNEP to facilitate access to unique sources of data and information, and to encourage the filling of information gaps. In addition, there needs to be improved coordination among environmental, demographic, social and developmental data and information activities, and the mechanisms of information management and delivery need to be harmonized. The objective is to design and implement a coordinated system for international environment information exchange.

10.30 There is also a need for fully developed and coherent policies in the field of environment as well as for adequate coordination of policy research and implementation. The objectives in this area are to develop policy recommendations and responses to emerging environmental issues and major events; promote collaboration between international and regional conventions in the field of environment; elaborate and promote the implementation of policies on gender and environment; promote and enhance environmental collaboration with and between international financial institutions; and lead system-wide coordination in the field of environment at the policy level.

10.31 Education and awareness are critical for promoting sustainable development and improving the capacity of the people to address environmental issues. They are necessary to achieve environmental and ethical awareness, values and attitudes, skills and behaviour consistent with sustainable development and for effective public participation by all groups in decision-making. The solution of environmental problems rests ultimately in the change or conscious adaptation of individual behaviour. The objectives in this area are to increase understanding of environmental issues and to utilize emerging information technologies in order to promote the participation of individuals and local communities in environmental decision-making; foster partnerships and strategic alliances with major groups, including the scientific community, non-governmental organizations and the private sector; and encourage good environmental citizenship on an individual level.

10.32 In response to geographically differentiated environmental concerns and interests, groups of countries are establishing or have already established cooperative regional and subregional frameworks. These frameworks provide effective mechanisms for the implementation of global environmental agreements and for addressing specific problems common to the participating States. The objective is to promote and support regional and subregional cooperative frameworks, including through advisory services to Governments, at their request.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/51/6 (Prog. 11)
9 May 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-first session

PROPOSED MEDIUM-TERM PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 1998-2001

Programme 11. Human settlements

CONTENTS

	Paragraphs	Page
Programme 11. Human settlements	11.1 - 11.10	2
Subprogrammes:		
11.1 Sustainable human settlement development	11.5 - 11.6	2
11.2 Adequate shelter for all	11.7 - 11.8	3
11.3 Human settlement assessment and monitoring	11.9 - 11.10	4

96-12009 (E) 150596 180596

11.1 The overall orientation of the programme, which is under the responsibility of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS), is to promote the adoption at the national and local levels of environmentally sustainable human settlement policies and programmes and thereby contribute to economic growth, and to further the political and social goals of democracy, peace and equity.

11.2 The broad approach to be followed by the Centre is to provide support to and work in partnership with Governments, local authorities, non-governmental organizations and the private sector in responding to the social, economic and environmental consequences of rapid urbanization and in ensuring that settlements, especially cities and towns, have the capacity to play their key developmental role. Attention is also to be given to issues that cannot be left to the market, especially those which adversely affect the living conditions of the poor and the marginalized.

11.3 The mandate of the programme emanates from General Assembly resolutions 32/162 of 19 December 1977, which established the Centre, and 43/181 of 20 December 1988, on the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000. The mandate was elaborated further in a number of subsequent resolutions and decisions of the Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission for Human Settlements, including the decisions regarding Agenda 21 (chaps. 7, 21 and 28) and the outcome of the recent global conferences.

11.4 By the end of the period covered by the plan, it is expected that the programme will have increased institutional and technical capacity and management capability at the national and local levels and, within the framework of the Habitat agenda (to be adopted by the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), enabled the development and execution of human settlement policies and programmes at the national and local levels that take full advantage of the positive aspects of globalization and democratization and adequately address the negative effects of the phenomenon of marginalization and fragmentation of societies.

Subprogramme 11.1 Sustainable human settlement development

11.5 The accelerated urbanization of the world is a major economic and social development trend of the turn of the century. An increasingly urbanized world implies that achieving the goals of sustainable development will depend largely on the capacity of urban and metropolitan areas to manage production and consumption patterns that are compatible with concerns for the environment and people-centred development. In addition, in the face of the increasing integration and globalization of the world economy, Governments as well as the private sector and non-governmental organizations at the national and local levels will increasingly require policy advice, technical information and direct operational support in implementing Agenda 21 and the Habitat agenda at the urban and local levels. There will also be a need for developing frameworks for international cooperation in the management of human settlements that can bring about and support new forms of partnership between the public and private sectors and communities.

11.6 The objectives of the subprogramme, for which the Technical Cooperation Division is responsible, are:

(a) To enhance support to the management and governance of human settlements in accordance with the principles of sustainable development as outlined in Agenda 21 and in the context of the Habitat agenda with a view to improving the living conditions of all population groups;

(b) To contribute to the emergence of an enabling approach to the setting up and management of sustainable human settlement development through the promotion of appropriate national and municipal policy instruments, including regulatory frameworks and legislation;

(c) To strengthen the capacity of Governments at the national and local levels as well as of the private sector to manage the rapidly growing demand for infrastructure and services in urban and rural settlements in an economically efficient and environmentally and socially sustainable manner;

(d) To assist Governments at the national and local levels with the mobilization and allocation of financial resources, including private sector contributions, for the sustained management of human settlements;

(e) To promote land-management approaches that will provide for the requirements of a sustainable urban development process while ensuring that land markets respond adequately to the needs of the public and private sector in an environmentally sound manner;

(f) To assist countries in mitigating the impact of natural and human-made disasters on the structures and function of human settlements as well as in managing reconstruction activities.

Subprogramme 11.2 Adequate shelter for all

11.7 The world-wide problem of inadequate conditions of shelter, in particular that of the poor and low-income households, challenges the capacities of the public and private sectors in most countries to produce housing at the required scale and at affordable costs. The main focus of the subprogramme is, therefore, to promote national housing policies based on the enabling strategy outlined in the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 and in the context of the Habitat agenda. Efforts will be directed at demonstrating the usefulness of setting up public/private partnerships for shelter delivery, of learning from examples of best practices in the housing sector and of removing institutional and regulatory constraints for the purpose of maximizing the contributions of housing markets to shelter for low-income and vulnerable groups.

11.8 The objectives of the subprogramme, for which the Research and Development Division is responsible, are:

(a) To promote housing policies and enabling strategies that are responsive to the need for adequate and affordable shelter, in particular of the poor and other vulnerable groups;

(b) To improve the capacity of national housing finance systems to create viable mortgage instruments capable of reaching low-income housing needs;

(c) To improve the capacity of the construction industry to meet requirements of the housing sector for affordable building materials and related services;

(d) To strengthen the capacity of local communities and non-governmental organizations to participate actively in broad-based shelter delivery partnerships.

Subprogramme 11.3 Human settlement assessment and monitoring

11.9 The conditions of human settlements are inextricably and increasingly linked to other global development issues: population, poverty eradication, employment generation, democratization, technology transfer, environmental protection, global trade, gender or social integration. Policies to deal with these central development issues require a cross-sectoral approach to the global analysis of human settlement conditions and trends.

11.10 The objectives of the subprogramme, for which the Information and Audiovisual Division is responsible, are:

(a) To create awareness of emerging human settlement policy issues arising from major global economic, social and environmental trends, in particular those arising from urbanization through the dissemination of successful and promising practices;

(b) To strengthen the capacity of Member States in establishing data and information bases, including indicators for measuring progress, on global human settlement issues, conditions, policies and best practices;

(c) To increase the effectiveness of human resource development and institutional capacity-building for human settlement management;

(d) To strengthen the capacity of UNCHS to serve as the focal point of reference for exchange of information on human settlement issues, indicators, conditions and trends;

(e) To enhance UNCHS capacity for joint programming and monitoring in support of the implementation of chapters 7, 21 and 28 of Agenda 21 and the plan of action adopted by Habitat II.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/51/6 (Prog. 12)
7 May 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-first session

PROPOSED MEDIUM-TERM PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 1998-2001

Programme 12. Crime prevention and criminal justice

CONTENTS

	Paragraphs	Page
Programme 12. Crime prevention and criminal justice	12.1 - 12.3	2
Subprogramme:		
12.1 Crime prevention and criminal justice	12.3	2

96-11698 (E) 130596 150596

12.1 The general orientation of this programme is to promote more effective international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice by devising strategies to deal with global problems and by assisting Governments in their national and multilateral efforts to respond to changing crime trends, as well as to create the necessary instruments and institutions for a more accountable, transparent and effective crime prevention and control system. The programme will also endeavour to transfer expertise in the effective and humane handling of offences, offenders and victims.

12.2 The mandate for the programme lies in the responsibilities entrusted to the Secretariat by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and its Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. More specifically, the mandate derives from General Assembly resolutions 46/152 of 18 December 1991 and 49/159 of 23 December 1994 and the recommendations emanating from the Ninth and Tenth United Nations Congresses on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division will be responsible for the implementation of this programme.

Subprogramme 12.1. Crime prevention and criminal justice

12.3 The subprogramme will focus on six main objectives during the period covered under the plan, as follows:

(a) To promote the fundamental principles of maintenance of the rule of law and good governance and to increase the capacity of States to devise and implement effective, integrated and consolidated strategies and measures at the national level, and to put into effect bilateral and multilateral arrangements at the regional and international levels. This will result in an increase in bilateral and multilateral arrangements at the regional and international levels, together with the promulgation of more effective strategies and measures at the national level to deal with sophisticated forms of crime;

(b) To strengthen the capacity of Governments to reform their legislation and criminal justice systems and to establish or strengthen their institutions and mechanisms for the detection, investigation, prosecution and adjudication of various types of crime. Further, the programme will seek to upgrade the skills of the crime prevention and criminal justice personnel. As a result, by the end of the period covered under this plan, requesting countries will have received the assistance necessary to revise relevant legislation, reorganize their criminal justice systems and initiate long-term strategies for the training of criminal justice personnel, in line with international instruments and recommendations;

(c) To strengthen international cooperation and improve the response of Member States, both individually and collectively, to the various forms of transnational crime, such as, in particular, organized transnational crime, economic crime, the laundering of the proceeds of crime, corruption, terrorism and environmental offences. The programme will seek to improve the knowledge of Member States on the costs of and dangers posed by these forms of crime to sustainable development and democracy. The work of the programme will result in improved legislation and regulatory measures at the national level against these forms of crime and the development of a common concept of organized

transnational crime. In addition, significant progress will be made towards the implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime;

(d) To increase awareness among Governments, and in particular among policy-making and planning and implementation agencies, of the importance and long-term effectiveness of devising and including in development plans measures and strategies for crime prevention and control, in particular in the urban areas and in the broader context of public security. To that end, the programme will increase the dissemination of knowledge and information necessary to States in order to make rational and informed decisions in this area. It will maximize the access of States to up-to-date information on crime trends and other pertinent data contained in relevant databases and incorporated in the global United Nations Crime and Justice Information Network. The work of the programme will result in an increased knowledge of crime prevention and control methods, as well as a better evaluation of the operations of criminal justice systems by means of the increased availability of timely and accurate information and data on evolving patterns and dynamics of crime;

(e) To raise public awareness of the United Nations standards and norms and the benefits of their application and use, and to promote the wide application of those standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice. The programme will identify the problems impeding the practical application of the United Nations standards and norms and recommend appropriate action designed to deal more effectively with burgeoning crime. By promoting the use and application of the United Nations standards and norms, the programme will increase the confidence of the public in law enforcement and criminal justice agencies and improve the public's response to the need for assistance to those agencies in the performance of their functions;

(f) To mobilize increased resources for technical cooperation activities and revitalize the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund. The programme will also ensure improved overall coordination within the United Nations system, especially with the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the Centre for Human Rights, and will strengthen the capacity of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in its efforts to improve coordination of technical cooperation activities, whether carried out bilaterally or multilaterally. This will broaden the availability of material assistance and expertise for policy makers and criminal justice practitioners and improve the Secretariat's capacity to respond to requests for assistance.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/51/6 (Prog. 13)
10 May 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-first session

PROPOSED MEDIUM-TERM PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 1998-2001

Programme 13. International drug control

CONTENTS

	Paragraphs	Page
Programme 13. International drug control	13.1 - 13.8	2
Subprogrammes.		
13.1 Coordination and promotion of international drug control	13.6	3
13.2 International drug control monitoring and policy-making	13.7	3
13.3 Prevention and reduction of drug abuse, elimination of illicit crops and suppression of illicit drug trafficking	13.8	4

96-12081 (E) 150596 170596

13.1 The international community has given a key role to the United Nations in the fight against illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse, both of which have proliferated in the wake of the globalization of trade, travel and communications. Concerted international action is anchored in the consensus of the international community embodied in the drug control conventions: the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs and its Protocol of 1972, the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances and the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

13.2 Under the drug control system, of which the conventions are an essential part, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs is the main intergovernmental policy-making body in drug control. It also acts as the governing body of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, which is responsible for the implementation of the Programme. The International Narcotics Control Board oversees compliance by Governments with their obligations under the conventions. The Programme supports the work of the Commission and the Board and assists Governments to enhance the impact of drug control efforts. The mandate of the Programme is contained in the drug control conventions, the 1987 Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and resolutions of the Commission, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, in particular Assembly resolution S-17/2 of 23 February 1990 by which it adopted the Global Programme of Action, and resolutions 45/179 of 21 December 1990 and 47/100 of 16 December 1992.

13.3 The development and maintenance of international norms and standards for drug control will be central to the work of the Organization in that field. As the main focus for concerted international action against drug abuse and illicit trafficking, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme will monitor, promote and coordinate drug control efforts. It will ensure harmonized action by United Nations agencies and programmes, promote cooperation with other concerned international organizations and facilitate dialogue and cooperation among Governments at the subregional, regional and global levels. Priorities include establishment of information networks and gathering, analysing and disseminating information and knowledge to support development of international drug control policy and to identify and promote the use of proven drug control measures.

13.4 Drawing from the Fund of the Programme, technical advice and assistance will be provided to Governments in support of a balanced approach to drug abuse control targeting both illicit supply and demand. Support will concentrate on development of national and regional capacity to elaborate effective drug control policies and plans and on strengthening institutions responsible for implementing them.

13.5 These efforts are expected to result in greater consensus among States on strategies to fight drug abuse and trafficking at the global, regional and subregional levels, as well as in wider accession to and improved implementation of the drug control conventions. Networks to share information and knowledge on drug abuse and proven intervention methodologies will be established, and Governments will be provided better information on trends and effective drug

control strategies, techniques and countermeasures. The ability of Governments to tackle both illicit supply and demand will be reinforced.

Subprogramme 13.1 Coordination and promotion of international drug control

13.6 The objectives of this subprogramme, which is implemented by the Office of External Relations, Strategic Planning and Evaluation, are as follows:

(a) To ensure greater unity of purpose and coherence of action in drug control by the international community, including coordination, complementarity and non-duplication of drug control activities across the United Nations common system. To that end, the subprogramme will promote the implementation by Governments and by regional and international organizations active in drug control of the international drug control strategy embodied in the Global Programme of Action and the international drug control conventions. The Programme will provide leadership for the United Nations common system, in particular in the context of the updating and implementation of the System-Wide Action Plan, ensuring the inclusion of drug control concerns in the programmes of all concerned agencies and effective coordination at the field level;

(b) To have in place, in selected subregions, cooperation arrangements that embody a common understanding of and approach to drug control shared by the countries concerned. Needs and opportunities for multilateral cooperation in drug control at the subregional level will be identified and concrete cooperation arrangements promoted through advocacy and technical support. Joint assessments of existing subregional agreements with the Governments concerned will also be carried out and cooperation mechanisms and arrangements will be updated;

(c) To improve national capacities to coordinate drug control activities and to develop and implement comprehensive, balanced drug control policies and strategies. National drug control planning and coordination institutions will be established or strengthened, national drug control plans adopted and drug control concerns included in national development plans;

(d) To increase awareness among decision and opinion makers and the general public of the problem of drug abuse and its consequences. To that end, the subprogramme will focus in particular on the involvement of society and non-governmental organizations and promoting understanding of the multidimensional nature of the drug problem.

Subprogramme 13.2 International drug control monitoring and policy-making

13.7 The objectives of the subprogramme, which will be implemented by the Division for Treaty Implementation and Support Services, are as follows:

(a) To improve the quality of the analytical, organizational and administrative support to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, its subsidiary bodies and intergovernmental conferences dealing with international drug control so as to facilitate their effective functioning;

(b) To enable the International Narcotics Control Board to execute its responsibilities under the international drug control conventions and relevant resolutions of intergovernmental bodies, through the provision of effective and efficient substantive and technical services. These will include the provision of useful and reliable data, information and knowledge on the nature, patterns and trends in the licit supply of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors; identification and analyses of issues related to treaty compliance; maintenance of dialogue with Governments on its behalf; and wider dissemination of the Board's findings and annual reports;

(c) To establish, maintain and strengthen national and international controls over licit supplies of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors in a manner that ensures adequate availability for medical, scientific and other licit purposes while preventing diversion to illicit channels. The Board will be enabled to monitor compliance by Governments with the control measures established by the conventions or recommended by the Economic and Social Council. In particular, it will be enabled to monitor production, manufacture, international trade, distribution and use of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors; administer the system of estimates and assessments for national requirements of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; further develop technical aspects of the control system; and assess substances for possible control under the 1988 Convention thereby preventing diversion at the international level. Governments will be enabled to elaborate and implement effective policies and procedures to prevent diversion of drugs and precursors into illicit channels at the national level.

Subprogramme 13.3 Prevention and reduction of drug abuse, elimination of illicit crops and suppression of illicit drug trafficking

13.8 The objectives of the subprogramme, which is implemented by the Division for Operational Activities and Technical Services, are as follows:

(a) To ensure the availability to Governments of useful and reliable data, information and analyses on the nature of and patterns and trends in drug abuse cultivation of illicit crops and in illicit drug trafficking, including laundering of illicit proceeds, to enable them to formulate effective policies, strategies and countermeasures. To that end, networks to gather information will be established or improved, linking, as appropriate, Governments, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and other international and non-governmental organizations, among others; the information systems of Governments and the Programme will be further developed, ensuring compatibility with and maximizing access to various sources of data and information; quality and comparability of data and information on the national and international levels will be improved; harmonized data collection methodologies and data and information standards will be more widely used; and the International Drug Abuse Assessment System will be strengthened. Scientific and technical information on drugs and precursors will be made available to Governments as well as research on and analyses of patterns and trends in abuse, illicit cultivation, illicit drug trafficking and money laundering;

(b) To expand the information available to Governments, international organizations and experts on effective strategies, approaches, projects and

programmes to reduce illicit demand for drugs, to eliminate illicit crops and to suppress illicit drug trafficking, including laundering of illicit proceeds. To that end, the inventory of effective strategies, approaches, projects and programmes to reduce illicit demand and supply maintained by the Programme will be improved and expanded, and effective countermeasures tailored to local conditions against drug abuse, cultivation of illicit crops and drug trafficking will be developed. Furthermore, experimental and model programmes and projects that could be adapted to different circumstances will be elaborated, with a view to preventing drug abuse, to treating, rehabilitating and reintegrating drug abusers, eradicating illicit crops through alternative development and identifying and suppressing illicit drug trafficking, including laundering of illicit proceeds. Also, international cooperation to exchange information on effective countermeasures will be improved at the subregional, regional and global levels. The Programme's information base on national drug control legislation will be expanded and improved and collaboration among Governments in the legal field, including cooperation to suppress illicit traffic by sea, will be facilitated;

(c) To increase the effectiveness of national efforts to prevent and reduce drug abuse. To that end, Governments will be provided technical advice on effective integrated prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programmes together with the results of research on and assessments of the effectiveness of demand reduction modalities and techniques. Pilot and demonstration activities will be elaborated, implemented, monitored and evaluated;

(d) To increase the number and effectiveness of national illicit crop reduction programmes. To that end, the concerned national institutions in the countries most affected will be strengthened, enabling them to elaborate, implement, monitor and evaluate integrated national programmes designed to eliminate illicit crops through alternative development and other modalities. International support for these programmes will be marshalled, enlisting as necessary relevant partners, including the international financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector. Networks will be established and periodic exchange of information on illicit crop reduction will take place at the subregional level;

(e) To increase the effectiveness of national action against illicit drug trafficking. To that end, in certain subregions, coordination of bilateral and multilateral technical assistance to combat illicit trafficking of drugs and precursors will be improved. Governments will be better able to adopt and implement drug control legislation in an effective manner; to prevent and detect illicit trafficking of precursors and drugs, in particular heroin, cocaine and stimulants, to apprehend international drug traffickers and to detect and prevent money-laundering. National drug analysis and pharmaceutical control laboratories will be strengthened and provided with required technical and scientific information. Collaboration among law enforcement training providers will be improved at the national and international levels.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A//51/6 (Prog. 14)
6 May 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-first session

PROPOSED MEDIUM-TERM PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 1998-2001

Programme 14. Economic and social development in Africa

CONTENTS

	Paragraphs	Page
Programme 14. Economic and social development in Africa .	14.1 - 14.30	2
Subprogrammes:		
14.1 Facilitating economic and social policy analysis	14.6 - 14.7	2
14.2 Enhancing food security and sustainable development	14.8 - 14.15	3
14.3 Strengthening development management	14.16 - 14.21	5
14.4 Harnessing information for development	14.22 - 14.24	6
14.5 Promoting regional cooperation and integration	14.25 - 14.30	7

96-11704 (E) 140596 160596

/...

14.1 The overall orientation of this programme is to promote economic and social development in Africa. The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), which is responsible for the implementation of the programme, will seek to achieve this objective mainly through advocacy for policy measures and actions for adoption by African countries as well as the international community.

14.2 The mandate of the programme derives from Economic and Social Council resolution 671 (XXV) of 29 April 1958, by which the Commission was entrusted with the responsibility, among other things, to initiate and participate in measures for facilitating concerted actions for the economic development of Africa, including its social aspects, with a view to raising the level of economic activity and levels of living in Africa, and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of countries and territories of Africa, both among themselves and with other countries of the world. This has been further elaborated in a number of subsequent General Assembly, Economic and Social Council and Commission resolutions.

14.3 The broad approach to be followed will focus on the following five areas: (a) facilitating economic and social policy analysis; (b) ensuring food security and sustainable development; (c) strengthening development management; (d) harnessing information for development; and (e) promoting regional cooperation and integration. Two cross-cutting programme considerations will underpin the five areas. These are the promotion of women in development and capacity-building.

14.4 Gender will become a cross-cutting theme in all of the Commission's programme strategies. This is not merely a matter of justice but of choosing more effective development strategies. The second cross-cutting theme - capacity-building - is recognized as an important missing link in Africa's development. Several activities that will be undertaken in the different areas will be directed at supporting the efforts of member States in building human, institutional and infrastructural capacities. The renewed emphasis on capacity-building and utilization in the Commission's work stems from the recognition that lack of critical capacities is a major contributory factor to Africa's persistent poor economic performance.

14.5 By the end of the period covered by the plan, the programme is expected to enhance significantly the capacity of member States individually and collectively for effective policy formulation and implementation that would enable them to address the development challenges facing them.

Subprogramme 14.1 Facilitating economic and social policy analysis

14.6 There is now much wider recognition that the true measure of economic development is in the social progress that it generates. Indeed, the strategy that has proved most effective in improving economic and social well-being has consisted of three elements: (a) fostering growth that increases the use of labour - the biggest asset of the poor; (b) investments in education and health; and (c) assistance to the poor.

14.7 The main objectives of the subprogramme, for which the Economic and Social Policy Analysis Division is responsible, are as follows:

(a) To increase the capacity of member States to take appropriate measures to respond to the emerging regional and global developments of significance to Africa's economic and social development. In this regard, the results of the research and policy analysis on the performance of the African economy and on a wide range of micro- and macroeconomic as well as on international economic policy issues will serve as a basis for policy dialogue with and advice to African policy makers. ECA will also enhance its role as the regional clearinghouse in order to spread lessons drawn from best practices within the region. Furthermore, ECA will canvass existing capacities within and outside the region so as to provide intellectual support to member States to enable them to pursue development initiatives;

(b) To improve access of women to education, including science and technology, health and employment opportunities. Equally important is the enhancement of the leadership role of women in decision-making in both the public and private sectors. This will be achieved through awareness raising and by facilitating dialogue between policy makers and community leaders and through research and technical assistance;

(c) To promote higher education reforms. Tertiary educational institutions, mainly the universities in Africa, are in severe crisis. They are underfunded and the quality of learning has deteriorated. There is a huge outflow of skilled teachers to the private sector or to foreign countries. Consequently, these institutions are not able to fulfil their main mission, which is to serve as centres of research and training. Special efforts will also be devoted to exploiting information technology to disseminate ECA information resources and those of other institutions to alleviate the problem of shortages of instructional materials in African universities;

(d) With regard to the fight against poverty, ECA activities, in collaboration with other United Nations agencies, will aim at reinforcing the actions of Governments by indicating what is and is not working;

(e) To monitor the implementation of international initiatives and programmes dedicated to or relevant to Africa's development, including the recently launched United Nations system Special Initiative on Africa.

Subprogramme 14.2 Enhancing food security and sustainable development

14.8 No cluster of issues has eluded effective public policy in Africa as much as those interlinking food security, population and environmental degradation. Mainly as a result of a high rate of population growth and environmental degradation, food production per capita in Africa has been declining over the past three decades. Survival and the quality of life in Africa will only be guaranteed if the forces that shape the food-population-environment equation are properly understood and managed. There is both a need, therefore, for strong dialogue on these issues in each African country and for strengthening the capacity of African Governments to manage this equation effectively.

14.9 One objective of this subprogramme, which is implemented by the Food and Sustainable Development Division, will be to enhance locally based analytical capabilities for national policy-making and implementation in the areas of food

security, population growth and environmental management. In addition, the secretariat will facilitate the adoption of appropriate macroeconomic measures to promote socially acceptable, economically viable and environmentally sustainable development.

14.10 Africa has several environmental problems. Desertification is accelerating. Deforestation is increasing as more people rely on wood for fuel. Urbanization is exacerbating pollution in cities. Recurring cycles of drought in parts of Africa threaten sustainable livelihoods in environmentally marginal areas. Policy measures to overcome various forms of environmental degradation have been articulated in many international environmental conventions and programmes. Another objective of this subprogramme will therefore be to strengthen the decision-making, legal and institutional capacities of African Governments to facilitate the implementation of conventions on sustainable development related to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, among others.

14.11 Water is increasingly becoming a problematic derivative of the food-population-environment equation in many parts of Africa. Competition for water is also growing with the acceleration of urbanization. Increasing the reliability of water supply is key to increasing food and agricultural production in Africa. To that end, the secretariat will provide technical support to member States sharing common water resources to work out agreements and to establish mechanisms for the effective and sustainable management of such resources. Similar support will also be provided to Governments in their efforts to strengthen arrangements for the development of inter-State lake and river basins in Africa.

14.12 Human settlements and the issues of food, population and environment are intricately linked. In this regard, the subprogramme will aim at strengthening the policy-making capacity of African countries in human settlement issues and in so doing help in managing those complex linkages.

14.13 In the Dakar/Ngor Declaration on Population, Family and Sustainable Development (1992), African Governments for the first time adopted quantitative demographic targets to be reached by countries of the region between 2000 and 2010 in terms of reducing annual population growth rate and mortality rates (infant, childhood and maternal) and increasing life expectancy and contraceptive prevalence rate. Thus, another objective of this subprogramme will be to support African countries to implement measures and actions to strengthen their population policies. In so doing, the secretariat will also highlight best practices.

14.14 Progress in the implementation of population and environmentally sustainable agricultural policies will depend crucially on women's response to policy measures being fostered in those areas. The objective in this context is to assist member States to implement measures that would increase awareness of and acceptance by women of policy measures in the food-population-environment equation.

14.15 Building an endogenous scientific and technological capability has long been recognized as vital in addressing Africa's development, in particular the

issues related to the various aspects of the food-population-environment equation. In this regard, the secretariat will assist member States to promote the application of science and technology in dealing with issues of food security and environmental management.

Subprogramme 14.3 Strengthening development management

14.16 Promoting development involves a partnership among the public and private sectors and voluntary organizations. Strengthening the managerial and institutional capacity of those sectors is essential to enhancing their role in development.

14.17 Effective public sector management is key to sustained growth and development. This requires a competent, accountable and responsive public service. Strengthening institutions of accountability will be one of the objectives of this subprogramme, which is implemented by the Development Management Division. This will require the creation of civil society organs in member States that would ensure that public officials - both elected and appointed - uphold and adhere to ethical standards of public service. The second objective is strengthening of the civil service systems. This will involve assisting member States to develop standards and indicators for monitoring civil service performance. The third objective will be promoting decentralization of administrative power aiming at strengthening the leadership and capacity of institutions of local governance.

14.18 Under private sector development, one area of focus will be strengthening micro- and informal sector enterprises, which are the main sources of employment and income in a number of African countries. Two objectives will be pursued:

(a) Assistance to Governments to improve incentive frameworks for those enterprises and to help them to form associations through which they can articulate their needs and also improve their management capacities. Particular emphasis will be given to improving access of women to credit to develop enterprises;

(b) Creation of an enabling environment for private sector-led development through assistance to Governments to reform their regulatory frameworks, which are so vital for private sector operations.

14.19 Progress has been made in fostering the notion of popular participation, as articulated in the African Charter for Popular Participation in Development and Transformation. As democratic systems of governance take hold in Africa, civil society groups are growing in number and importance and are increasingly influencing a wide range of public policies. The objective is to strengthen the capacity of civil society groups for analysis and effective advocacy on public policy.

14.20 Government and the private sector have mutually reinforcing roles to play in accelerating the pace of industrialization in Africa. The General Assembly has proclaimed two industrial development decades in Africa. The Second United Nations Industrial Development Decade for Africa covers the period 1993-2002. The objectives to be pursued include:

(a) The enhancement of industrial competitiveness of member States and the building and strengthening of technical skills;

(b) Assistance to member States to enable them to develop their industrial manpower, including ensuring the viability and sustainability of selected regional technical institutes.

14.21 South-South cooperation is an important vehicle for strengthening private sector development. One objective in this area would be to devise mechanisms that would enable African countries to benefit from the experience of but also attract investments from other developing regions. Assisting member States to develop their financial and capital markets will therefore be an important element in the effort to attract significant flows of investment resources into Africa.

Subprogramme 14.4 Harnessing information for development

14.22 Information is becoming as important a resource for production as land and human and financial capital. As with other resources, so comes value added with processing information, which is harnessed increasingly by technology. Timely and reliable information and data are vital for economic policy-making in the public sector and for business decisions by private economic agents. Lower-cost informatics technologies alone could revolutionize education, marketing and hundreds of other applications. Africa will not have to make costly investments in older technologies as did other regions before investing in lower-cost technologies. Africa needs to develop the capacity to tap into the global system of information and knowledge and adapt them to solve its problems, including data management. The Development Information Services Division is responsible for the implementation of the subprogramme.

14.23 In the area of development information system, the objectives will be:

(a) Promotion of the development of information infrastructure by encouraging member States to enter into policy dialogue with a view to addressing issues of computer networking, regulatory and pricing policy, including taxes;

(b) Strengthening the capacity to organize and disseminate Africa's development information on the Internet, as well as making the resources of the ECA library accessible to African academic community, policy makers and research institutions through electronic connectivity.

14.24 In the area of statistical development, the objectives will be the development and maintenance of regional databases for economic, social, demographic and environmental statistics, and strengthening the capacity of member States to improve their national statistical systems in line with the Addis Ababa Plan of Action for Statistical Development in Africa in the 1990s.

Subprogramme 14.5 Promoting regional cooperation and integration

14.25 The entry into force of the Abuja Treaty on the establishment of the African Economic Community provides a major impetus for the work of ECA in the area of regional cooperation.

14.26 Strengthening of subregional organizations is the main task envisaged in the first five years of the Abuja Treaty. The objectives of the Commission are to enhance the institutional capacities of the subregional organizations in consolidating their integration, rationalizing the myriad of organizations dedicated to integration within each subregion and accelerating the process of cross-border liberalization and harmonization in trade, investment and monetary and fiscal policies.

14.27 ECA support for sectoral activities in the various subregional groupings during the period 1998-2001 will be based on and consistent with the priorities that have been defined by member States. Major efforts will be needed from member States to ensure that the subregional organizations have predictable and assured financial resources for their operations. To that end, the subprogramme will promote self-financing mechanisms for the subregional economic groupings.

14.28 The development of infrastructures is essential to linking economic spaces in the integration process. The objective in this area will be to assist African countries to implement the Second United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, 1991-2000. The subprogramme will concentrate on four key areas, namely, human resource development, institutional development, regional transport and communications linkages and facilitation, and a transport and communications database.

14.29 Mineral and energy resource development is one area that is particularly suitable for regional cooperation. Intercountry cooperation in the areas of electric power and gas has began to emerge in Africa. This needs to be more widespread. The objective will be to foster such a pattern by facilitating private sector initiatives as well as necessary government interventions.

14.30 The Economic Cooperation and Integration Division is responsible for the implementation of this subprogramme.